

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

DEVOTED TO POLITICAL, AGRICULTURAL AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM,
INvariably IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 13.

CITY OF GLASGOW, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1853.

NO. 52.

THE TIMES.

Debate on the Jackson Resolutions— Who are Free Soilers?

We copy the following proceedings from the "Jefferson Inquirer," which are reported as having taken place in the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the 9th of the present month:

"Mr. Jackson, [of Howard,] continued his remarks. He defined what he meant by Free Soiler, and said he did not intend to denounce any man as a Free Soiler, because he entertained the opinion that Congress had a right to legislate on the subject of Slavery in the Territories, but it was the principle that was the duty of Congress to do so, which characterized the Free Soiler. He then entered into a lengthy argument on the constitution, by which it is maintained that Congress has no power. He contended Congress had no right to prohibit the importing of slaves into territories then to prohibit the importation of horses, plows, or any other property. If it has that right said Mr. J., it has a right to say whether you shall be a mechanic, or a farmer, or a lawyer, or any thing else."

The Currency.

Those of our readers who wish an inside view of the recent currency controversy in St. Louis, can see "how it was done," by reading the following articles:

From the Keokuk Whig.

BROKERS' WAR IN ST. LOUIS.

There are some features in the recent hubbub amongst the Brokers of St. Louis and the course of the Press, calculated to excite our special wonder. And that our readers may have an idea of the leading circumstances connected with the matter, we will state them briefly, as we remember, in the order of their occurrence.

During the summer, the board of brokers in St. Louis, of which Page & Bacon were members, had fixed rates of discount on currency, and premiums on exchange. Early in the fall, by a resolution of the Board, these rates were changed; and Page & Bacon not being present at the time, and being dissatisfied with the action, withdrew from the association and operated on their own hook!

This winter they reduced the rates of discount on currency, and made also more favorable terms for exchange, and thereby increased their own business and interfered with the profits as well as the "rates" of the members of the Brokers' Association. Instead of bringing their rates down, the brokers set in to bring Page & Bacon down. But to attempt that simply upon the charge that Page & Bacon received currency and sold exchange on more favorable terms than they would have been utterly unavailing and ridiculous. They therefore went to work systematically to create a panic in reference to the Page & Bacon certificates—Telegraphic despatches were procured to be issued from New York, Chicago and other points, and runners were sent through the country to sound one loud and long alarm against Page & Bacon's paper. One false report followed another in quick succession, and newspaper paragraphs and leading editorials were devoted to the same end. But notwithstanding all this, Page & Bacon have fully met their antagonists, legion though they were, and foiled every attempt.

Newspapers that never whispered a word of censure or of caution when the Clarks were issuing their shin plasters and filling the valley with their paper, and passed by the Smith money, and the Lucas & Simonds checks, in approving silence, have recently been furious against the Page & Bacon paper. Instead of joining with us in the effort to prevent the first introduction of this kind of currency, they kept silence or ridiculed such efforts; but now, when all the channels of business are filled with similar paper, they make a special onslaught against Page & Bacon. And they allege as one of the grounds of fear in regard to their solvency, the fact that they have taken a rail road contract, and propose to take a river improvement contract.

But they have already cleared an immense sum of money on the railroad contract, and we venture they will not lose anything on the river contract should they enter into it. The motives which have instigated the war against Page & Bacon are perfectly apparent, and clearly traced to the fell spirit of disappointed avarice, and not to any regard for the public welfare. For if the public welfare had been the object of their thoughts, the brokers and newspapers of St. Louis and elsewhere should have spoken out long ago. They should have denounced the Erie, Marine & Insurance and Clark paper, and checked the issue in the bud. But no, they fostered them and gave them credit and circulation throughout the country; and yet now forsooth they tell us Page

& Bacon will corrupt and ruin the country with their illegal shin plasters. But, gentlemen editors, brokers and shavers, how happens it that you never told us all this till after Page and Bacon had announced their more favorable terms in regard to currency and exchange? How did it happen that your eyes were sealed as close as blind puppies to the evils of a shin plaster circulation for some four years, and up to the very time when Page & Bacon cut down the profits of the shaving business in St. Louis?

From the Chicago Daily Advertiser.

ST. LOUIS CURRENCY AND BANKERS.

There appears to be a fierce warfare waging by the St. Louis Republican, against some of the wealthiest and most extensive Bankers in that city. Its missiles seem to be most particularly directed against the well known house of PAGE & BACON, whose credit is undoubted throughout the whole Northwest.

That paper which has maintained a high reputation as conservative journal, is the last that we should have suspected of descending to enter a crusade against a firm so infinitely out of the reach of harm, from the malicious attacks of even the combined press of the West.

What good could it do any one, to impair the credit of such bankers as PAGE & BACON, CLARK & BROS., LUCAS & SIMONDS, and CHOUTEAU & BENOIST? To drive from circulation a currency, which for all the purposes of trade and exchange, is fully equal to so much gold coin brought there by them to loan to business men in the vicinity? *Cutlomb!*—it is asked. And it may be also asked, would it not be an injury to a large number of enterprising men in St. Louis, and a damage to the whole city were it in the power of the Republican to triumph in the malicious warfare which it has entered upon, and throw once more the monopoly of banking in the Bank of Missouri?

Is this the object of the Republican? and at a time too that so much talent, enterprise and energy in that city, are all directed to opening costly avenues to the riches of that State—to the unfolding of its vast resources, and in the development of the wealth which lies upon the face, and is buried in the bowels of its mountains? At a time when all its pecuniary means should be concentrated, combined and augmented, to the ultimate which prudence will justify—and handled with all the activity that judicious and sagacious bankers can give to them?

The acknowledged ability of the Republican renders the motive of this attack so palpable, that the damage intended for the bankers will fall upon its own head. Nothing could be more fatal to the interest of a city than to cripple any of the resources of its bankers of known capital and sagacity, or to impair their facilities to accommodate laudable enterprise.

The magnificent projects in contemplation in St. Louis of opening and working the mines of the State, and constructing railroads to them, will require the best efforts of all the financial skill and intellectual power in that city; but when they are once in successful operation, the wealth is incalculable which will flow into the city and spread to every part of the West, like the waves that are set in motion by throwing a stone into a pool of water.

The editor who would use the power which the control of a public press—with an acknowledged influence, and large circulation confers, to embarrass such institutions, cannot but be deemed an enemy to the public prosperity.

It is to be regretted that any editor will descend to the pitiful business of confusing or distracting the financial operations in which the public has a vital interest and on which many of the most important public enterprises depend for their success.

No one, however, supposes that the Republican, with all its supposed influence and fancied power, can do more than blow up a bubble out of this affair which will explode itself the instant it gets afloat in the air.

If the press, or any portion of it, after securing any considerable influence to injure large and useful institutions, or enterprises in their vicinity, uses it to gratify a personal grudge, it becomes a curse rather than what it should be, a blessing.

It is a matter of astonishment everywhere, that there is not sufficient intelligence and public spirit in the West, to organize and establish a permanent and sound banking system, in each of the North-western States. They are mutually interested in each others' prosperity, and each is more or less dependent upon the other for legislative courtesy and liberality.

Good and liberal markets, and easy money facilities in St. Louis, are beneficial to a portion of our State; and prosperity among the citizens of this State, is equally beneficial to that city, and the fullest prosperity of one cannot possibly be an injury to the other.

Thus it is that an editor will take an enlarged view of public affairs in general, may feel an interest in the legislation and good institutions of his neighboring States.

There is unfortunately too great a disposition among the little great men of the West to bring and level all down to their insignificant dimensions, by undermining, backbiting, cunning and intrigue, rather than elevate themselves by enlarged, liberal and high-minded means and enterprise.

This is to be deeply regretted; and it is the most discouraging to those who attempt to establish a wise, liberal, and enlightened public policy calculated to stimulate all laudable enterprises in the development of the multitudinous resources and elements which a beautiful Providence has placed before us, for our comfort and benefit, in unlimited capacity.

The first great work to be accomplished is to develop the pecuniary resources of the West, to concentrate them in such shape as to give them the greatest power and activity, as well as such an augmentation, as a well organized banking system confers upon our Eastern States. They understand the power of such institutions, and some of the New England States have brought them to such perfection that their real cash capital is enabled to perform four times the service that it could do without them. Their bank bills are as good to send to any part of the country for purchase of any kind, as gold and silver.

It is true that but few, if any of their very richest men open banking houses, as is done in the West, as private bankers, but they subscribe to the capitals of their joint stock banks, and carry on other business leaving the charge of their banking investments in the hands of experienced and judicious directors and officers.

While the ignorance that now prevails with legislators, in regard to the nature, powers, and principles of banking corporations continues, the best thing that can be done, is to avail of the facilities which private bankers confer.

THE USE OF TOBACCO.—This subject is worthy of being written about and talked about continually by able and experienced men. Tobacco in all its uses, smoking, chewing and snuffing, is so filthy, loathsome and disgusting, that a boy is playing a fool's part the day he commences to use it. It wears gradually, but surely, on the strongest constitution, and many eloquent plumpies against it we have heard from those whose constitutions are entirely ruined by the use of it. Few, not many, can easily break off the habit after they have once acquired it. It sticks and holds like the grasping iron of a war-ship. Boys, never use it! If you had our experience and observation you could not be hired to acquire the habit. The common sense of all men is against it, but the hope of reforming its consumers is almost hopeless.

THE HOME JOURNAL'S IDEA OF THE CALORIC SHIP.—The Home Journal in noticing the Caloric Ship, thus concludes its article. "Is it not beautiful and graphic?"

In short, a caloric ship is a steamer with the devil cast out of it—a ship of the millennium—a gentle, safe, and quiet craft, that will go silently yet swiftly over the waves, as poets and Swedenborgians imagine a celestial bark may course her way through space, from sphere to sphere, bearing bearded immortals on errands of love."

CRACKING A JOKE.—A fellow named Wills was hauled up in Albany the other day, for striking a man named Jake, and fined \$5. He pleaded in extenuation, that he thought it no offence to "crack a Joke."

Hon. Edward Everett, present Secretary of State, has been elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The Editor of the "Kennebec Journal" in denouncing his subscribers, says, "he has little responsibilities thrown upon him just now, which he is obliged to meet."

STOPPING PAPERS.—As there are men everywhere like some described in the following from an exchange, we copy it for their benefit:

"When a man gets mad and stops his paper he generally borrows his neighbor's to see if the withdrawal of his patronage hasn't killed the editor and dressed the paper in mourning. This grows out of the fact that none try to show their spite in this way, but the kind of people who imagine the world rests on their shoulders."

How late is it Bill?
"Look at the boss, and see if he's drunk yet if he isn't it can't be much after eleven."
"Does he keep such good time?"
"Splendid! they regulate the town clock by him."

TWO YEARS OLD.

Here is a little piece of poetry that will fill the heart of every reader with sunshine: Playing on the carpet near me,
Is a little cherub girl;
And her presence, much I fear me,
Sets my senses in a whirl;
For a book is open lying
Full of grave philosophy,
And I own I'm vainly trying
There my thoughts to hold;
But in spite of my essaying,
They will evermore be staying
To the cherub near me playing,
Only two years old.

With her hair so long and dexter,
And her sunny eyes of blue,
And her cheek so plump and waxen,
She is charming to the view.
Then her voice to all who hear it
Breathes a sweet entrancing spirit;
Oh! to be forever near it
Is a joy untold—
For 'tis ever sweetly telling,
To my heart with rapture swelling,
Of affection only dwelling—
Only two years old.

With a new delight I'm hearing
All her sweet attempts at words,
In their melody endeavoring,
Sweeter far than any bird's;
And the musical mistaking,
From my heart a charm is waking,
Finner in its hold,
Than the charm so rich and glowing,
From the Roman's lip o'er flowing;
Then she gives a look so knowing,
Only two years old!

Now her ripe and luscious kisses
(How'd, ripe, for me alone),
Tend my soul from various biases,
Venus never yet has known.
When her twinkling eyes are round me,
All domestic joy hath crowned me,
Never to grow old.
Oh! there's not this side of Alden,
Anght wild, fondness so laden,
As my little cherub maiden,
Only two years old.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

JEFFERSON CITY, Feb. 14.
SENATE—Morning Session.—The morning session was spent in discussing the Platte County Railroad bill, which, together with the Lexington and Davies County Railroad bill, was vetoed by the Governor on the 22d January.

SENATE—Afternoon Session.—The above bills passed, the veto to the contrary notwithstanding; yeas 18, nays 14.

The following House bills passed:
An act supplementary and amendatory of an act establishing a Common Pleas Court in Cape Girardeau.

A bill was reported from Committee to a portion representation, giving St. Louis county thirteen Representatives and six Senators. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Morning Session.—Mr. Tompkins stated that the Republican of the 11th inst. in the published proceedings, misrepresented his remarks pending the question of repealing the Jackson resolutions, and made him state what he never said nor maintained, and therefore does him and the Whig party great injustice. The report made him say he believed in the power of Congress to legislate on the subject of slavery in the States.

Blair's resolutions come up on second reading.

Mr. Tompkins offered a substitute, embracing resolutions of the minority report of 1849, against Jackson resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Hunter, both were laid on the table, by the following vote: yeas 72, nays 49.

Political classification—40 Democrats and 27 Whigs voted aye; 40 Democrats and 9 Whigs voted nay.

Mr. Danelan when his name was called said, before casting the vote I am about to cast, I desire to state that these resolutions were not discussed in the canvass of my county. I came here under the impression that the matters of difference between the Democratic party had been adjusted, but I soon found such not to be the fact. I have been opposed to the agitation or discussion of these resolutions at this time, but, sir, believing as I do, that the resolutions offered by the gentleman from St. Louis can be so amended as to be supported by all good Democrats who desire the union of the party; on hearing the resolutions, or substitute read, offered by the gentleman from Cooper, which the gentleman from St. Louis accepts, I can see no reason why every Democrat cannot support the resolutions or substitute. I for one desire to put a stop to the discussion of these resolutions, and confident as I am that it never will be done until there is a compromise and they are removed from our statute books, consequently I am opposed to the rejection of the resolutions. The Democracy which I have the honor to represent in part on this floor, in my opinion are equally opposed to nullification and secession; therefore, with a view

to prevent the further discussion, and promote the interest of the Democratic party, I vote no.

When the name of Mr. Halliburton was called, he rose and said that in casting his vote, he was governed by a sense of duty to his constituents, and the country. He was personally opposed to the "Jackson Resolutions," and if the vote was on their repeal he should vote in the affirmative, but his constituents were opposed to all agitation of this subject. Believing that the answer of the last General Assembly to the Nashville Convention, by negating the proposition in the fifth resolution to "co-operate," had repealed the "Jackson resolutions," or in other words, all that was objectionable in them—therefore, being opposed to the discussion and this waste of time of the people, the session being now nearly at an end, and a larger portion of the important business of the session being yet on the table and undisposed of by the House, therefore, although opposed to the "Jackson resolutions," (believing them wrong in principle) in order to reflect the will of those who elected him, and avoid the probable waste of time, now so precious, he would vote in the affirmative.

When Mr. Reynolds' name was called, he said: I do not rise to explain my vote, but to give a reason for the vote which I intend to cast on this question, in order to place myself right before my constituents. Previously the last August election, and during the canvass, I gave an unqualified, unconditional pledge to the people of my country, that if a motion was made to bring such a proposition as is now before the House, I would vote to lay on the table. For that reason and no other, I vote aye.

HOUSE—Afternoon Session.—A Constitutional amendment allowing counties to be formed out of four hundred square miles—yeas, 64; nays, 52—Rejected.

A Constitutional amendment prohibiting the Legislature from granting divorces—Passed. Yeas, 100; nays, 11.

Senate bill allowing Myron Leslie \$1,500 as additional compensation for his services in defending the State against the DeLisle claim—Passed.

Bill appropriating \$37,300 to defray the expenses of Lunatic Asylum for next two years—Passed.

Bill allowing one dollar for the killing of wolves—Passed.

Adjourned to seven o'clock to-night.

HOUSE—Night Session.—A memorial to Congress asking for grant of land to aid in construction of Mississippi branch of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad—Passed.

EDUCATION.

In the House of Representatives, on the 1st, the Report of the Committee on Common Schools was taken up, and a motion made to strike out the section appointing a State Superintendent, at a salary of \$1,500 per annum.

Mr. Hardin was willing to appropriate \$1,500 for a Superintendent, who should devote his whole time among the people and Schools throughout the State. Much would be effected by it. He illustrated this position by referring to the effect produced by good preachers and politicians.

Mr. Hickman said this amendment proposed to strike from the bill one of the most important features in it. The bill proposes an essential change in the common school system of our State and has received no small share of attention from the committee, in endeavoring to simplify this system.

The future destiny of our State in all its important relations—the successful prosecution of extended enterprise—the just and judicious expenditure of public moneys—the due execution and observance of whole laws—all depend on a wise and generous education of the young.

He alluded to the system of free schools sustained at the public expense, commenced by the pilgrim fathers, and hoped to see it perpetuated. He then referred to the blessings of education individually, and in a national point of view, and to our experience of the truth of the maxim that "knowledge is power."

He then contrasted the common school system proposed in the bill under consideration, with the one now in operation. We have said he, more than 1000 school townships and 3000 school districts in the state, each independent of the other, so far as its school operations are concerned. Here and there we have a good teacher, but in the main the instruction is rude and deficient, and altogether, it is a matter of total empiricism.

He urged the importance of a central and thorough organization—an organization that will through a Superintendent for the State, and one for each county, furnish means for comparing county with county, district with district, and holding up every thing worthy

of emulation. This system provides a uniform and elevated standard of common school education throughout each county.

He enlarged upon the wholesome effect which would result from the labors of the county and State Superintendents, in visiting the different counties and schools, and lecturing before the people upon subjects connected with common school education. He advocated the policy of paying a Superintendent a salary sufficient to secure the services of a competent man, and said that the good effects resulting from labors of efficient men in their stations, would repay an hundred fold for any expenditure made in sustaining them.

He then alluded upon the propriety of setting on foot such a system as would ultimately secure free schools throughout the state, and urged that the people after testing it, would never complain of being taxed for that purpose.

He held that the education of the youth, was making the mind a storehouse of knowledge, and would result in enriching the State, to a greater extent than the mines and minerals of the earth. He then referred to the amount of pauperism, criminal prosecution and litigation, and the expenses they entail, which he traced to the want of proper cultivation of the intellect. It was both the interest and duty of the State to sustain a liberal system of education. Intelligence, he contended, is the great agency by which the welfare and happiness, as well as the preservation of the rights and liberties of the people, are secured and protected—that intelligence which is the fruit of moral and intellectual culture, and the field in which the seed is to be sown is the common school.

Men may differ as to how this interest may best be promoted, but he thought that no one could doubt but that the State had an important part to perform in the work of improving the condition of our common schools. He said the permanent School fund derived from the sale of public land—set apart by Congress for the benefit of common schools, had reached the sum of \$575,007, and the estimated value of unsold Saline lands would increase this sum to near \$600,000—which fund afforded a distribution for the year 1852, of 30 cents to each white person between the ages of six and twenty years.

The committee to whom the subject was referred, were instructed to suggest some means for increasing this prominent fund.

Your committee was not able to devise any plan except that of appropriating money from the State Treasury, and such they did not deem the part of wisdom to recommend. There was a unanimous concurrence in the belief that the next generation would possess within itself as ample resources for the education of the young as the present.

He argued that a large public school fund, was not a public blessing, and that it was best to make our public schools productive of the greatest amount of good, the expense of sustaining them should be borne by the members of the community in their individual capacity. For, said he, benefits which are not bought by some personal sacrifice, are in general but slightly esteemed.

He alluded to the great want of qualified teachers in our State, and the important and responsible relation the teacher sustains to the child; and the next step to be taken in this reform, should be the establishment of teachers institutes in each county.

Mr. H's argument in favor of the system of taxation for the support, was able and conclusive. He concluded his remarks with a strong appeal in behalf of the great cause of universal education, and sat down with the applause of the House.

A mad horse was shot at New Orleans on the 5th inst. It appears that the animal was bitten by a mad dog, and symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves in the horse, who commenced running about furiously, and biting at everything. It is said that he bit a person by the name of Nolan.

The Orleans says that there is a sign in that city which reads thus:
"Here my wife queers a goose, and I queers the ganders."

Which being interpreted, means that—
"Here my wife cures the agues, and I cure the jaundice."

"I wish to introduce a bill for the prevention of worms," as the woodpecker said to the apple tree.

There is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than waiting for something to turn up, instead of going steadily at work and turning up something.

Congress is discussing the Pacific Railroad Question.

During the past year there were one thousand three hundred marriages in Cincinnati.

F. A. SAVAGE,
DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOOD BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats, Caps, Hosiery, Quilts, &c.,
WATER STREET, GLASGOW, MO.

TALLY & MATTHEWS,
CABINET MAKERS,
Water Street, Glasgow.
Will make to order, in the neatest and most fashionable style, and from the best materials all kinds of FURNITURE.
Particular attention paid to making COFFINS.
Also—Patent Metallic Coffins kept constantly on hand.
Shop second door above the Post Office.
September 2, 1852.

CARD.
DOCTORS VAUGHAN & CAMPBELL,
have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, &c., &c. Office next door to Dr. V's residence.
August 7, 1851.

CARLOS BOARDMAN,
Attorney at Law, Linnaeus, Linn County, Mo.
Will continue the practice of the Law, in Linn and the adjoining counties. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
April 9, 1851.

LOGAN D. DAMERON,
DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.
KEEPS constantly on hand a general assortment of seasonable goods.

JOHN C. CRAWLEY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him in the Courts of Howard and adjoining counties.
Office with Drs. Vaughan & Campbell.
Glasgow, June 19, 1851—47.

MORT. T. PREWITT, JNO. W. HENRY,
PREWITT & HENRY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, VAYETTE, MO.
Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining. Particular attention paid to collecting. Office in Crigler's Frame building two doors above the Receiver's Office.
November, 15, 1849—y.

G. H. BURKHARTT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, HUNTSVILLE, M.
Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Charlton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adams and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.
Office in the second story above McCampbell & Coste's store.
Oct 24—34.

THOS. SHACKELFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, GLASGOW, MO.
Will practice in the Courts of Howard, Saline, Cooper, Randolph and Charlton counties. Office on first street.

D. W. DIGGES,
F. W. DIGGES & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
(Corner of Market and Water Street),
GLASGOW, MO.

DR. H. WALKER,
OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of the place and vicinity.
Office at Dr. Henderson's Drug Store, and residence at the Glasgow House, at one of which places he can always be found, when not professionally absent.
Glasgow, Jan 15, 1852

GLASGOW HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE STEAM BOAT LANDING,
Water Street, Glasgow, Mo.

THIS large and commodious house is open for the reception of travellers and resident boarders. Having procured a competent assistant, the proprietor feels confident that entire satisfaction will be given to all.
Good stables conveniently situated attended by careful hostlers. Store office for the East, West and North also kept here.
Bar supplied with choice Liquors, Wines, and Cigars.
May 6, 1852. EMILY A. CHILES.

A. F. DENNY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
Office in the new Post Office buildings.
May 13, 1852.

Saddle and Trunk
MANUFACTORY,
ROPER & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, and every description of Saddlery.
Water Street, Glasgow.
April 29, 1852.

T. DOWDALL, CHAS. CARR, R. E. CARR,
J. T. DOWDALL & CO.,
WASHINGTON FOUNDRY,
Corner Second and Morgan St., St. Louis, Mo.

MANUFACTURERS OF Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery, Lard Kettles, Carding Machines, &c.
TOBACCO PRESSES, SCREWS AND LEVERS,
Of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction.
Agents for James Smith & Co.'s superior Machine Cards.
St. Louis, Sept. 30—3m

THOMAS H. LARKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Wholesale Grocers,
No. 53 Lees, St. Louis, Missouri.
Special attention given to SALES of HEMP, and no orders taken for its purchase under any circumstances.
[Jan. 13—5m*]

DR. E. CRAIN'S
Spino-Abdominal Supporter and
Shoulder Brace.
DIGGES & CO., have on hand a small assortment of the above instruments, which they offer to those affected with the disease for which they are intended.
[June 10]

STOVES AND TINWARE.
John R. Carson,
Respectfully announces to the public that he has on hand an extensive assortment of Stoves and Tin Ware all of which he will dispose of at low prices.
Particular attention paid to guttering. Orders in the place or country, promptly attended to.
Shop in the house formerly occupied by Dunnica & Hutcheson.
Glasgow, June 28, 1851.

HEMP! HEMP!
I AM in the market for HEMP, at the highest cash prices, deliverable at my factory in North Glasgow and desire to receive a call from the farmers of the vicinity.
JAS. M'LOONEY.
Glasgow, Jan 10, 1852—4c.